It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in granting laws on conscience. Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be hereafter as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 75 cents the square for the first week, and 37½ cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

A young lady may excel in speaking French and Italian: may repeat a few passages from the volumn of extracts: play like a professor, and sing like a syren: have her dressing-room decorated with her own drawing tables, stands, flower-pots, screens and cabinets: nay, she may dance like Semphronia herself, and yet we shall insist, that she may have been very badly educated. I am far from meaning to set no value whatever on any or all of these qualifications: they are all of them elegant, and many of them tend to the perfecting of a polite education. These things, in their measure and degree may be done; but there are others which should not be left undone. Many things are becoming, but "one thing needful." Besides, as the world seems to be fully apprised of the value of whatever tends to embellish life, there is less occasion here to insist on its importance. But though a well-bred young lady may lawfully learn most of the fashionable arts, yet, let me ask, does it seem to be the true end of education, to make women of fashion dancers, singers, players, painters, actresses, sculptors, gilders, varnishers, engravers, and embroiderers? Most men are commonly destined to some profession, and their minds are consequently, turned each to its respective object. Would it not be strange if they were called out to exercise their profession, or set up their trade with only a little general knowledge of the trades and professions of all other men, and without any previous definite application to their own peculier calling? The profession of ladies, to which the bent of their instructions should be turned, is that of daughters, wives, mother and mistresses of families. They should be, therefore, trained with a view to these several conditions, and be furnished with ideas, and principles and qualifications, and habits, ready to be applied and appropriated, as occasion may demand, to each of these respective situations. Though the arts, which merely embelish life, must claim admiration, when a man of sense comes to marry, it is a companion whom he wants, and not an artist. It is not merely a creature who can paint, and play, and sing, and draw, and dress, and dance: it is a being who can comfort and counsel him: one who can reason, and reflect, and feel, and judge, and discourse, discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his cares, sooth his sorrows, purify his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman who is fit for a wife, a mother, and a mistress of a family.

*Abernethy's Courtship and Marriage.*—The following amusing anecdote of Abernathy, the surgeon, is from the 18th number of the National Potrait Gallery:—"The reported fashion of his courtship and marriage is exemplary. While attending a lady for several weeks, he observed those admirable qualifications in her daughter which he truly esteemed to be calculated to render the married state happy. Accordingly, on a Saturday, when taking leave of his patient, he addressed her to the following purport;" You are now so well that I need not see you after Monday next, when I shall come to pay my farewell visit. But in the mean time I wish you and your daughter seriously to consider the proposal I am now about to make. It is abrupt and unceremonious, I am aware; but the excessive occupation of my time by my profesional duties, affords me no leisure to accomplish what I desire by the more ordinary course of attention and solicitation. My annual receipts amount——pounds, and I can settle ——pounds, on my wife; my character is generally known to the public, so that you may readily ascertain what it is. I have seen in your daughter a tender and affectionate child, an assiduous and careful nurse, and a gentle and lady-like member of a family; such a person must be all a husband culd covet, and I offer my hand and fortune for her acceptance. On Monday, when I call. I shall expect your determination; for really I have not time for the routine of court ship." In this humor the woman was wooed and won: and we believe we may add, the union has been felicitous in every respect."

### WOMAN—AT HOME.

It is said that the character of a woman may be known by the internal appearance of her house, and the dress and manners of her children. If the furniture of her apartments exhibits an air of extravagance and show, rather than comfort, we may infer that she is a vain woman;—and that her mind, and her dress, are equally fantastic. If the ornaments of her house, however splendid they may-be, are badly arranged, or incongruously assorted with those that are mean or common, and more especially if the drapery of Archne is suffered to hang through the walls of cornices, it is a "proof strong as holy writ," that she is deficient both in taste and neatness. Such a woman would as likely as not wear black stockings with a white dress—roses in her beaver, and a cap to save the trouble of combing her hair.

If her children, notwithstanding the fashion or richness of their clothes, are dirty or carelessly dressed—if their minds are uncultivated, and their manners rude, the mother will most generally prove to be both ignorant and indolent, or which is worse, wholly indifferent to the well-being of her children. The opposite of all these may be ascribed to the woman whose house is neat in every part as far as she is able to render it so. It matters not whether she dwells in a palace or a cottage, order and neatness are conspicuous in every thing round her. In the dress of her children, she unites simplicity with taste, and attends at once to the improvement of their minds, and cultivation of those graces which, in a greater or less degree, according to their respective stations in life, will recommend them to society. Such a woman, although she may not be learned or accomplished according to the modern acceptation of the term, will be found to possess judgment, good sense, and a correct taste. With respect to her dress, its "unfitness" will never be made an apology for not seeing her friends. Her domestic, or other engagements, may with propriety prevent her from receiving their visits; but if she chooses to see them, her dress, if proper for the business in which she may happen to be engaged, she will never be ashamed of. Both at home and abroad it will always be dictated by a sense of propriety, preserving a proper medium between the extravagances of fashion, and that homely plainness that usually denotes an ordinary mind.

*Memoirs of Jefferson.*—The Westminster Review for the month of October last, observes, in relation to this important work:—

"Our limits do not admit of our doing justice to the valuable contents of these volumes; but we most earnestly commend them to all our readers, who have not yet perused them, as containing numerous and rich materials of authentic history: as presenting, on almost all truly important questions, views sometimes new, most frequently just, and always worthy of patient consideration: as abounding in incitements to moral courage and political honesty: as confirming rational hopes of the progress of knowledge and liberty: as elevating our opinion of human nature."

The editor of the Morning Chronicle, a paper published in London, further remarks:—

"Jefferson was undoubtedly the greatest public benefactor that has appeared in the nineteenth century: whatever may be his station in the eighteenth, in which it is difficult to say that he was second—even to Washington."

### ANECDOTE OF BURNS.

Burns was one day at a cattle market held in a town in Cumberland, and in the bustle that prevails on these occasions he lost sight of his respected 'cronies.' He pushed to a tavern, opened the door of every room, and merely looked in, till at last he came to one in which the jolly Cumberland blades were enjoying themselves. As he withdrew his head one of them shouted, 'Come in, Johnny Peep.' Burns obeyed the call, seated himself at the table, and in a short time was the life and soul of the party. In the course of their merriment, it was proposed that each should write a stanza of poetry, put it with half-a-crown below the candlestick with this stipulation, that the best poet was to have his half-crown returned, while the other three were to be expended to treat the party. What the others wrote has now sunk in oblivion, but the stanza of the Ayrshire ploughman ran as follows:

Here am I, Johnny Peep;
I saw three sheep,
And these three sheep saw me,
Half-a-crown a piece,
Will pay for their fleece,
And so Johnny Peep gets free,

A roar of laughter followed, and while the palm of victory was unanimously voted to Burns, one of the English men exclained, 'In Gods's name who are you?' An explanation ensued, and the happy party did not separate the same day they met.

*Historical Anecdote.*—There was, one night, displayed at court a mask of particular splendor, in which the King himself, Charles II. acted a part. Six personages of the highest rank, the King himself being one of them, appeared, for the amusement of the party, disguised in the character of silvans or satyrs. Their dress consisted of canvass coats, pitched over, to which wool or flax was attached in loose flakes, to represent the character which they had assumed. They were linked together with chains, and formed a pageant which excited general curiosity. The Duke of Orleans used the privilege of his rank to approach the silvans with a torch, in order to discover who the maskers were. Unhappily, their dress being highly inflammable, the whole group was on fire in an instant. Linked together in the manner described there was little chance of escape; yet the general cry of the perishing group was to save the King, even while they themselves were in the agonies of a death so painful. The Dutchess of Berri, who was speaking with the King at the moment when the accident took place, had the presence of mind and resolution to wrap the unphappy monarch in her mantle, and save him from a death which, in his condition, however painful and horrible, might have been a merciful dispensation. Another of the unhappy maskers plunged himself into a cistern of water, which chanced to be near. The remaining four were so dreadfully burnt that they all died in great agony.

[Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.

*State of Maine, vs. pedlars of Wooden Clocks.*—On Monday last a bill was twice read in the Legislature of Maine, prohibiting pedlars from travelling from town to town selling wooden clocks, on the penalty of thirty dollars for each one sold in violation of the law. Is not this rank *treason* against the numerous race of industrious New England pedlars? We know that these clocks go excellent Well—we verily believe and will vouch for it, that not an advocate of this bill in Maine *keeps as good time*, or obtains in his *movements* a *tick* as unlimited, or should by chance his *tick* be about ceasing, or when it has actually ceased, there is no one who has the *key*—(golden one of course) to wind up, and go tick again. Why if this bill pass into a law, what would become of our excellent New England friends, wholesale dealers in clocks nutmegs and other *notions*? Well may they exclaim

"The Pedlars occupation—gone.'

Much we fear, that this may be their exclamation before long, for the bill has passed to a third reading.—This, Dogberry would have said "is most tolerable and not to be endured."

[N. Y. Mer.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

*A Scheme! A precious Scheme!!*

We take the following article from the Baltimore Republican' a print which has ever been noted as correct in its assertion, and one which has ever been devoted to the present administration—Yes, and one too, that has watched the movements of the coalition, and fearlessly brought them forth and unmasked them. In this instance it has discovered a plot—but it will not do—the coalition must make another trial—Mr. McLean never will consent to lend himsef to such a compact—the integrity of this gentleman is too well known, and we hazzard nothing in the assertion; but, come forward who may, Jackson must be triumphant:—

"The opponents of General Jackson, discovering the utter hopelessness of any attempt to elevate Mr. Clay to the Presidency, and having no other man in their own party, for whom it would be worth while even to open a poll, yet bating not a jot of their hatred of the honest patriot, whom the people delight to honor, have been sorely puzzled as to what course they shall pursue. But a scheme, a most notable scheme, is now on foot among them! It is nothing less than to come into the *Jackson* rank for an *Anti*-Jackson candidate. 'Any thing to defeat Jackson,' is their motto.—They have given up all their idea of running Mr. Clay. we have learned this fact from men who have a right to know, and who, we do not doubt, do know all their views. Their scheme now is to offer their nomination to JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio. the late Post Master General! They talk hereabouts, no longer in whispers about this matter. They say McLean is a moderate Jacksonian, and their motto is, as we said before, "any thing to defeat Jackson," they are willing to take Mr. McLean. We *know* such is their present intention. We have heard some of them avow it, and many things have come to our knowledge which coroborate the truth of their intention."

*Bankrupt Dividends.*—The anecdote of the barber's failure, in Wednesday's paper reminded a friend to call and tell us of a loss he met with a few days since, by the bankruptcy of a professioual polisher of boots. The disciple of Day & Martin had his only change pair of snow-trackers in possession, for the purpose of "gibin on 'em de reel shine"—but as they did not appear at his door in due time in the morning, he put on yesterday's dull pair and found his way to the shop of Cuffe Brush, which was fast as a door nail could make it. Cuff however, shewed the dark of his countenance through a broken pane and said,

"Good mornin' Massa."

"Open the door, Cuff."

"Oh, Massa, I bery sorry I can't admit your honour."

"Cant, why not?"

"Why I met misfortune, and beeil 'obliged to turn bankrup.'

'Ah, that's bad,—how much have you failed for?'

'Pirteen dollar sebenty one cent, Massa.'

'Well, hand out my boots, Cuff, make an honest settlement with your creditors, and you'll do well enough.'

'Here's one, Massa.'

'Hand along the other.'

'Oh no, Massa, I only pays dibidend of fifty cent on de dollar.'

*Boston Trans.*

We have recently heard the following story of one of the Governors of the States: His excellency was doing the honors of Lafayette's reception in a splendid room fitted up for the interesting occasion. He had been as little accustomed to a carpet, as the countryman who walked around it on the floor; but treated it with much less respect. His Excellency was an inordinate chewer of tobacco, and had a most juicy mouth, which he emptied with but little ceremony on the Turkey carpet, whose splendors were unfolded for the reception of the Nation's Guest. The servants in attendance looked upon the disgrace to which their favorite was thus subjected, with silent sorrow, but with many a significant look which no one but a tobacco chewer could fail to understand. The Governor did not take their hints, and the shining receptacle, destined in every decent establishment, for the accommodation of such gentlemen as his Excellency, was pushed round and round for his notice, until he could avoid it no longer without turning his back on the honored object of his country's gratitude. His temper became a little excited by the acting of a pantomime before him, which he did not understand. He only chewed the harder, and poured forth the odoriferous saliva in increased quantities. At last, with much impatience, he exclaimed to the servants, "If you don't take that there there away, I'll spit it."

*Geo. Courier.*

*The Philosophy of Sleep.*—One would suppose that sleep had more to do with *conscience* than philosophy. A sound sleeper must either be a very honest man or a hardened villian. Mr. Macnish, a physician of Glasgow, has lately published a work wherein he investigates the philosophy of sleep. His work is divided into thirteen chapters—the introduction—the sensorial power—sleep in general, which is we suppose the absence of watchfulness—the use of sleep, which is probably to refresh the weary and to allow silent people to exercise some of their organs by snoring—the sleep of plants which must be very stupid business—dreaming—management of dreaming—prophetic powers of dreaming—of night mare—day mare—sleep walking—sleep talking—sleeplessness—sleep from cold—walking dreams—reverie—abstraction—drowsiness—protracted sleep—trance—death—sleep of the soul—general management of sleep. The foreign journals say that the author is quite animated on this sleepy subject.

*Snacks.* During the plague in London a noted body searcher lived whose name was Snacks. His business increased so fast' that finding he could not compass it, he offered to any person who should join him in his hardened practice, half the profits; thus those who joined him were said to go snacks. Hence going snacks, or dividing the spoil.

*Raising Rent.*—"Sir I intend to raise your rent," said a laulord to a tenant, to which the latter replied," I am much obliged to you, for I cannot raise it myself."

*Wit!*—The New York Enquirer was once edited, as many of our readers are awae, by M. M. Noah, a man of genuine wit and humor, and of whom we will say with all his faults, the *corps editorial* could have "better spared a better man." His humorous paragraphs acquired for his paper extensive notoriety, which the present editor attempts to sustain by most wretched imitations of his predecessor. Imitate wit! He had as well attempt to imitate lightning. We quote below a few specimens of elaboration, which we find in one paper. If they do not make our readers sick, they have stronger stomachs than we are blessed with:

What has become of the National Bank? It is puting on its "dicky." What has become of the merchants exchange? Fixing its spurs.

*Manifesto of the "Nationals" at Washington.*—Mr. Webster has just published in the two "National" organs at Washington, a "Manifesto," on the present state of his party, a Synopsis of the "Calhoun Affair." He has not put his name to it—suppose he was ashamed to do it.

*A Coalition.*—Tristram Burgess, in the House, attacked the administration on the Russian mission, and Tazewell, in Senate, the Turkish. *Par nobile fratrum.*

The U. S. Bank organs are abusive, angry, severe, pettish, and impotent upon Col. Benton of Missouri. The Colonel can stand a breeze.

"The Wild Geese," says the *Richmond Whig*," are already migrating to the south." Many members from Congress are expected here in a few days.

Welsh calls the President and Cabinet, "an *Acephalous* administration." He means "Bucephalus," the favorite horse of Alexander the Great. The President of the United States Bank could have set Mr. Welsh right as to the application of certain animals, who are ridden for certain purposes.

Welsh's National Bank Gazette is very industriously opposing the administration. Every way he gives it a shove

# CIRCULAR

OF

MR. RENCHER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

*Of the Tenth Congressional District of*

NORTH CAROLINA.

*Washington City, March 5, 1831.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The Twenty First Congress has terminated, and, with it, the political connexion which has heretofore existed between us. I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to permit the occasion to pass by, without returning to you my sincere thanks for the confidence reposed in me, and the courtesy and kindness uniformly shewn me, while in your service. If I have endeavored to merit these marks of distinction, rather by an honest and independent discharge of my duty, than by mere empty and declamatory professions of extraordinary zeal.

It is the duty of the representative not only to discharge his high and responsible trust with fidelity, but, also, to render to his constituents an account of the manner in which he has discharged it. Accordingly, I submitted to you, at the close of the first session, a brief statement of the action of Congress on many of the leading measures of the Government, together with a plain exposition of my views in relation to them. It is not my purpose now to repeat what was then said, but simply to state some additional facts and observations—forced, from the limits of a Circular, to leave many others still untouched.

## FINANCES.

The Finances of the country, under their present efficient management, continue in a prosperous condition. The receipts into the Treasury, for 1830, were $24.161.018, of this sum about half a million was derived from stock held in the Bank of the United States; a million and a half from the sale of Public Lands, and the balance, almost entirely from duties laid upon imported goods, commonly denominated Customs. This sum, with the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st January 1830, form an aggregate of $29.976.723

The expenditures, for 1830, were 25.096,941

Leaving in the Treasury, on 1st January, 1831, 4.819,781

The receipts into the Treasury for 1831, are estimated at 23.340,600

The expenditures, for the same year, are estimated at 23.228,065

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

It is gratifying to observe, that although the amount of receipts into the Treasury is gradually diminishing, yet the expenditures of the Government have been so reduced, as to bring them within the receipts, and, at the same time, to enable the administration to pay off, during the last two years, more of the Public Debt, than has been paid during any two corresponding years preceding them. This shews that there must have been important retrenchments made in the Public Expenditures, during this administration, while fraud and defalcation have met with nothing but rebuke and punishment. Some of the Departments of the Government, I am frank to admit, have not gone so far in reducing the public expenditures as I had expected, while others have far surpassed my expectation, in their extensive and important reformations. I will select only one—the Navy has become the most important arm of our national defence, and must grow in importance with the extension of our commerce, which is now protected by it, against foreign aggressions and spoliations. By its valor and gallantry it has won for its flag, and for its country which fosters it, the respect and admiration of other countries, and the love and gratitude of our own. But this Department has been subject to much abuse in the disbursement of the public money, from the latitude of executive discretion which has heretofore prevailed in it. The public funds have been disposed of, not according to law, but according to the will and pleasure of the Secretary of the Navy. In 1829, Mr. Branch was selected to preside over this Department, and by his energy, economy and integrity, has saved a million of dollars, annually, to the Government. The expenditures for the Naval service in 1828, was $3.988.786

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1829, - - - | 3.319.930 |
| In 1830, - - - | 2.910,776 |
| In 1831, it is estimated at | 2.835.194 |

This immense saving has been effected, and yet the efficiency and honor of the Navy has been fully sustained! I mention this with no other view than to do justice to our own countryman, who, by his honest, honorable, and talented exertion, in the service of his country, has built up a reputation equally honorable to himself and gratifying to his friends, and to the State which has so repeatedly honored him with her confidence. If others have not gone so far, he, at least, has fully and most nobly sustained the great cause of economy and retrenchment, in the public expenditures.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt was, on the 1st of January, 1830, $40,865,393—and there was paid during the last year, for interest and principal, $11.055.748, leaving the amount on 1st January, 1831, $39,122.830. The sum paid during the last year was large: but it would have been much larger, but for the extraordinary expense of taking the Census, and the payment of the Massachusetts claim, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, which fell upon the receipts of the last year, and was paid out of them. The short period at which it is supposed the Debt will be extinguished, and the probable prosperity and happiness which will then drawn upon our country, were, upon a former occasion, fully and freely presented to you. Our anxiety for the complete extinguishment of this national burthen, increases with its rapid diminution; and when it is recollected, that upwards of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars has already been paid for interest alone, and much of that to foreigners, (for much of the debt is owned by foreigners) that anxiety becomes both laudable and patriotic.

## THE INDIANS.

The benevolent policy of removing the Indian tribes, west of the Mississippi, which has been so earnestly recommended by every administration, for the last thirty years, is fast approaching consummation. Under the Indian Bill, passed at the last session, treaties have been formed with the Choctaws and Chickasaws, providing for their removal and collocation, beyond the Mississippi river. These treaties are marked as they should be, by a spirit of much liberality towards these Indian tribes, while they are calculated to remove the source of that endless discord, which was springing up between the states and the General Government, and which seemed to threaten our happiness and our Union. The opposition heretofore made to this humane and benevolent policy is fast giving way, and the future historian, after the political excitement of the day shall have passed away, while he dwells upon the remnant of those mighty nations of the forest, thus saved from entire extinction, will pronounce but one verdict, which true philanthropy will record, and christianity approve.

## THE TARIFF.

The Tariff has at all times been a subject of interest to the southern states. It has now become one of alarm. But having heretofore said much of the injustice and oppression imposed by the present high Tariff upon the Southern states, I should now forbear to say any thing more, but for the very imperfect manner in which it is understood. The present Tariff is a system of heavy taxation. Disguise it as you may, by calling it "Customs" "Imposts" or "Tariff," it is still the same; for names do not alter things. These taxes fall most oppressively upon the farmers and upon the agricultural states. Under the present system we raise annually a revenue of more than twenty millions of dollars. This immense sum is paid indirectly by the consumers of imported goods. But who consume most of these imported goods, and consequently pay most of this revenue! Certainly the agricultural states, who buy all the goods they consume, and pay for them with their agricultural products. If instead of the foreign fabric, we consume the northern manufactures, it is the same to us; there being no difference in the price. In either case, the farmer is compelled to give more of his labor, to purchase the same article, whether manufactured in England, or the north, than would be necessary if the duty were less, and much more than if there was no duty.

But who derives the benfit from these taxes laid upon imported goods? The manufacturers. Because the duty enhances the price of goods, and enables them to get just that much more for their manufactures. Thus it will be seen that while the Tariff depreciates, and renders less valuable and productive the industry of the farmer, it appreciates and renders more valuable and productive the labor and industry of the manufacturer. It transfers most unjustly the profits of our industry, to enhance the wealth and profits of the manufacturing states. But this is not our only grievance. Heavy taxes laid upon imported goods, tends to exclude them and thereby destroy our foreign commerce, for it is folly to expect to sell to other nations if we refuse to buy of them! The agricultural States are dependent almost entirely on a foreign market, for the sale of their agricultural products. Whatever, therefore, tends to destroy that commerce, must in the same proportion, injure the agricultural States. Our grievance is therefore two-fold. A crippled commerce bears down the price of all our agricultural products, while upon every article which we consume a most enormous tax is paid, to protect and enrich the northern manufacturers. To illustrate the operations of these high protecting duties, I will select but one article, that of sugar. It is manufactured in Louisiana, which is the only Southern State that derives any benefit from the Tariff, and the only one therefore, that supports it. Brown sugar costs in the foreign market about 3 cents a pound, when imported we impose a duty of 3 cents. We import annually about 50 millions of pounds, on which the people pay a tax of one million and a half of dollars; but it goes into the Treasury for a common benefit, and is therefore not complained of. There is manufactured in Louisiana annually, one hundred millions of pounds of sugar, which is consumed in the United States. The people of Louisiana get three cents a pound more for this sugar, than they could do, if we were allowed to import it free of duty, which amounts annually to 3 millions of dollars—and this sum is paid by the people of the United States, not into the treasury for a common benefit, but as a clear bounty to the wealthy sugar manufacturers of Louisiana, to enhance their profits and to pamper their wealth.

The only difference between foreign and domestice sugar, is this: when we consume foreign sugar, half the price which we pay (for the duty is 100 per cent) is for the benefit of the revenue, whereas when we consume the domestic sugar, half the price is a clear bounty to the sugar manufacturers of Louisiana; because the high duty upon imported sugar enables them to get, and compels us to pay, nearly as much more for their sugar. The price of each to the consumer being the same. I have selected the article of sugar only as an example. The same is equally true of every other manufacturing interest. These States uniting together, for their own aggrandizement, and regardless of the eternal principles of justice, have imposed upon us the present odious and oppressive Tariff, which is truly enriching them, but which makes us poor indeed.

Every species of sophistry has been resorted to, to justify this system of plunder, upon the unfortunate agricultural States. We have even been told that high duties made low goods!! And that taxation was, in fact, and in truth, a great blessing! A wonderful discovery indeed, but certainly unknown to our forefathers, who considered unjust taxation as tyranny. The great declenison in the price of manufactured goods, has not been in consequence of high duties, but in despite of them; and certainly has not been produced by the competition of our own manufacture of which, we do not engage, and in which we offer no competition? What has reduced more than one half the price of Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, and numerous other articles? Every one will perceive that this, as in every other case, must have arisen from other great and well known causes. From the unexampled improvements in machinery for the last twenty years, the millions of persons who have been turned from the pursuits of war, to manufactures, and who have become producers, instead of consumers; and have thereby driven down the price of manufactured goods in the old world, to almost a nominal sum. Goods are low but for the high duties they would be lower. The manufacturers know it, and the high duties are imposed to prevent it. If high duties made low goods, and low duties high goods, these greedy manufacturers, would be the first and most clamorous for their reduction.

But we have been told, that this system is an "American System," and intended to place us above paying tribute to other nations, by buying their goods! This argument is most absurd. If, by buying the manufactures of other counties, we pay tribute to them, they in turn, pay tribute to us, by purchasing our agricultural products. But if I buy of my neighbor an article which he can raise to greater advantage than I can, and pay for it with others that I can raise better than he can, do either I pay tribute to him, or he to me? It is nothing but a reciprocal exchange, favorable to both, and with nations is reciprocal commerce, favorable to each. Those who use this argument, wish the duties laid so high, as to exclude imports altogether, and thereby destroy our commerce with other nations. Should this ever be the case, what will be the condition of the agricultural States? Tied hand and foot, we must then look up in a state of pitiful dependence upon the manufacturers, to send us their goods, and take our produce upon their own terms; and out of the scanty earnings which may still be left to our industry, a direct tax must be paid to raise a revenue for the support of Government. But I will dwell no longer on this subject. Nothing but a deep conviction, that your interests and your prosperity were vitally involved in it, could have tempted me to say so much. Of a moderate Tariff, designed mainly for revenue and an adequate protection to domestic manufactures, I do not complain. But it becomes the duty of every faithful public sentinel, to give the alarm, when upon the common necessaries of life, a tax of fifty and a hundred per cent. is imposed with the avowed object of protecting and enriching a few capitalists and manufacturers, thereby oppressing the many, for the benefit of the few; and the inevitable effects of which must be, if persisted in, to destroy the commerce and the revenue of the country, and to throw the agricutural States completely in the power of, and at the mercy of the manufacturing Sections.

## NULIFICATION.

Having attempted to unmask some of the unjust and oppressive features of the Tariff, I feel it due to the occasion to state that I am equally opposed to the means attempted in a neighboring State, to resist its operation. South Carolina, feeling herself greatly aggrivated by the Tariff, contends for the right of pronouncing the law unconstitutional, and thereby nullifying it, so far as she is concerned. She claims the privilege of remaining in the Union and enjoying all its benefits, and at the same time, the right to nullify every law which imposes on her unwelcome burthens. To me, such a pretention appears most unreasonable. Our Federal Constitution was the result of a spirit of compromise and conciliation. Some rights were to be given up for the more effectual protection of others. It must then have been foreseen by the framers of that sacred instrument, that from the extent of our country, and her diversified interests; almost every law passed by Congress, would be unequal in its operation upon the interests of various sections. But if one single State has the power of nullifying at its will and pleasure, the acts of twenty-four, the legislation of Congress would be vain and useless; for there is scarce a single law, which would not be nullified in some one of the States. But such a doctrine, if adopted, would lead directly to a disunion of the States; which to my mind, involves the very worst of political evils. The pure and exalted patriotism of South Carolina, and her noble sacrifices, and sufferings in favor of the Union, forbid the idea that such can be the wish or intention of that magnanimous State. But such would inevitably be its effect. To me, the Union of the States is sacred; and I am proud to believe, the same devotion, is deeply laid in the hearts of those I have had the honor to represent; and no act calculated to undermine or destroy that beautiful fabric, should receive from us, any thing but our displeasure. Every patriotic heart must respond to the sentiment of our venerable Chief Magistrate: "*The Union must be preserved.*" That the Tariff will be modified, and made more acceptable to us, in a few years, and perhaps at the very next Congress, I have no doubt. Every day's experience, and every moment's reflection, convinces my mind of that fact. Let us then appeal temperately, but with firmness, to the patriotism and justice of the nation, rather than rashly "fly to ills we know not of."

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The construction of Roads and Canals, by appropriating the money of the General Government, has, since the veto of the President, "gone to the tomb of the Capulets," where I hope it will sleep in silence. There was, however, about forty thousand dollars appropriated to complete the works on the Cape Fear River, Ocracocke, and other points on the coast of North Carolina, to improve the commercial facilities of the state.

## REVOLUTIONARY MILITIA.

A bill passed our House, during the session; to pension the Militia of the Revolutionary war; but was lost in the Senate. I thought the bill bottomed on justice as well as gratitude, and therefore supported it. There should be no distinction between the regulars and Militia: they fought in the same glorious cause: they endured the same toils and braved equal danger. Most of the Southern states were defended by their militia, and I could see no just reason why the Northern regulars should receive the bounty of the government, and the Southern militia be suffered to go down to the grave pennyless and unpitied. The additional expences upon the revenue could not have been required long—most of that little band of heroes are now beyond the reach of our justice, or of our gratitude; and the few venerable relics that yet linger among us, must, in a few years, go the way of all flesh; and sleep with their compatriots beneath the clods of the valley.

## POPULATION.

The Census of 1830, is not fully completed. The population is between twelve and thirteen millions, exhibiting an increase since the Census of 1820 of about 40 per cent. The population of North Carolina is 758,470, of which 472, 488, are free white persons, 19.575 are free colored persons, and 246,462 are slaves. The ratio of representation will be fixed at the next session. In fixing the ratio, it is not desirable to have an increase of number in the House of Representatives. It is already too great for wisdom or despatch; and an increase or a decrease of the number, cannot add to, or diminish, the relative political weight of any one state.

## FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our Foreign Relations are of the most pacific and friendly character; and I think I can say, without the fear of contradiction, that the success of our foreign negociations stands unequaled, under any administration. During the last year, a treaty was consummated with England, by which the West India Trade, so long a subject of anxious negociation, has been secured to us. A treaty has been formed with Denmark, by which a large sum has been secured to us, as an indemnity for spoliations, committed many years since, upon the property of our citizens. A treaty has been formed with the Sublime Porte, by which the navigation of the Black Sea has been opened to our enterprising merchants. The North Eastern boundary, long under the arbitration of the King of Netherlands has been settled; and a recent commercial treaty, of perfect reciprocity, has been formed with the Emperor of Austria. We have reason to believe, that our important negotiations with France, for spoliations committed upon our commerce previous to the last war, would have been satisfactorily adjusted, but for the revolution which has, for some time past, unsettled the political condition of that country. These are all subjects of congratulation, and exhibit the practical result of the motto adopted by the sincerity of the soldier, upon his inauguration into the office, of "demanding what is right, and submitting to nothing wrong."

In contemplating the condition of Europe, there is much to gratify the heart of an American. The spirit of freedom is there shaking and prostrating the thrones of tyrants and despots. In England a tory ministry have been driven from power, by the voice of the people. In France popular liberty has dethroned her oppressors, and she is partially regenerated. Belgium has again taken her stand among the nations of the earth; and Poland—unfortunate, dismembered, but brave and gallant Poland, is now struggling for her liberty and independence. While these events are passing in the old world, it has pleased Providence to cast our lot in pleasant places. Abroad, we enjoy the friendship and respect of all nations, with the bright prospect before us, of a long and uninterrupted peace: and at home, we possess all those personal and political blessings, for which the people of other countries sigh in vain. God grant that these blessings may be eternal!

I have thus, Fellow-Citizens, submitted, very frankly, my views on many interesting subjects. A sincere desire to be fully understood, has made me more tedious than I could have wished. That I should have differed in opinion from some of you, in whose patriotism I have the most entire confidence, was, from the very constitution of our nature, to have been expected; and, I am too diffident of my own judgment, to believe that I have not committed errors. It is human nature, in its most perfect state, to err; and I am far from claiming for myself any peculiar exemption. But, I feel conscious, that those errors, whatever they may have been, were the errors of the head, and not of the heart: and all I ask for them, is a participation in that golden rule, which extends to the imperfections of others, that charity and forbearance which we ask for ourselves.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that, should you again deem me worthy of your confidence, I will endeavor, by industry and fidelity, to deserve it,

With high regard, I am your friend and Fellow Citizen,

A. RENCHER.


FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

# Salisbury:

APRIL 4, 1831.


We have had an opportunity afforded us for the first time of reading Mr. Tyler's speech, a Senator from Virginia, upon a motion made in the Senate of the United States "to amend the general appropriation bill by striking out so much thereof as went to provide for the payment of certain commissioners appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty with the Sublime Porte." At first blush we were disposed to believe from our full and undiminished confidence in the wisdom, and general accuracy of the course of the present administration that the Virginia Senators were censurable for their opposition to this measure of the Executive and that it was by no means a parallel case with the question of the Panama Mission which was so strenuously opposed by Mr. Tazewell and several members of the present Cabinet. A more thorough investigation of the subject has led us to form different conclusions and we are of opinion that the same principles must govern the one case as in the other. It was only an erroneous distinction which we drew between original missions to regularly established governments and a Delegation to a Congress of the Representatives of different and distinct governments for purposes other than the superintendence and guardianship of our commercial concerns for which ministers are sent to the courts of the several Nations with whom we are upon terms of amity and commerce. The constitution does not make any distinction between the cases, or in other words it does not recognize the right of the Executive without the previous assent of the Senate to despatch commissioners or other agents to negotiate a treaty with a foreign Nation, neither does empower the President without the like assent to institute a Mission to a Congress of the Representatives of other and various nations for any purpose whatever. But

on the contrary it is declared to be without the pale of the authority of the Executive so far as we are able to place a construction upon the language of the Constitution. It is true, as we first supposed, that the two cases do not resemble each other in any other aspect than as they are both equally a violation of the Constitution. The Secretary of State was a strenuous opposer of the authority claimed by Mr. Adams to create the Panama Mission without consulting the Senate, and yet by his advice to the President he now claims the same authority for the present administration which he denied in the Senate of the United States to Mr. Adams. What excuse can Mr. Van Buren offer for such tergiversation—for such unprecedented inconsistency in his constitutional views? Is this the man who is looking up to the Presidency? Is this the man who claims to be a staunch and unwavering Republican? Is this the man for the President to retain as his constitutional and first and most confidential adviser? What an important lesson this, for the President, which should warn him not to trust the Camelion politician any longer in his Cabinet? Can nothing open the eyes of the President to the insincerity and infidelity of this man? Is it possible that he can have succeeded by some occult power in deluding the President to the degree that we are bound to infer from his apparent absolute power over that once lofty and independent spirit which was so universally admired in *Genl. Jackson*? But we have digressed too far already—we will return to the subject under consideration. We said that this measure was advised by Mr. Van Buren. It certainly was done by his consent or he would not now be where he is. Or if he could sacrifice his independence to his thirst for power and rule he should have disclaimed any agency in promoting a manifest violation of the constitution. What, under all the circumstances of the case, are we to infer as to Mr. Van Buren's course in regard to the Turkish Mission? We cannot reasonably conclude otherwise than that he was the prime mover and instigator of it and that the President acted upon his advice. As it respects the unconstitutionality of the power of the President to create missions without the consent of the Senate we will quote the language of the constitution. "He [the President of the United States] *shall nominate*, and, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors* and *other public ministers and consuls*, and all other *officers* of the United States, whose appointments are not herein provided for and established by law." Where is the authority in this clause of the constitution which confers the power to nominate and appoint public Ministers, Ambassadors, &c. *without* "the advice and consent of the Senate," which is to support the President in this Turkish Mission? Will they pretend to say that Mr. Rhind was not an *ambassador or public minister* or an *officer* of the government? Will it be attempted to justify this unconstitutional act by calling him a *commissioner*? Were not his *powers* those of an *ambassador* or a *minister*? Did he not negotiate a treaty of navigation and commerce? Was he not, in short, an officer of the government, delegated upon the business and for the benefit of the government? How then can it be pretended that this Turkish Mission was not as much a violation of the constitution as the Panama Mission? What more authority does the constitution give in the one case than in the other? Let our readers turn to it again and see whether it does. It is a most shameless and flagrant violation of the constitution for which Mr. Van Buren deserves the execrations of all its friends and supporters. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Tazewell are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their inviolable fidelity to the constitution—for their single opposition to contemplated infractions of that precious instrument. Had the President nominated Mr. Rhind to the Senate immediately upon its convocation it would *then* be unconstitutional inasmuch as no authority for the act is given in a subsequent clause of the constitution to the President "to fill all vacancies" of the description before mentioned which may "occur during the recess of the Senate." The nomination of Mr. Rhind was not to fill a vacancy. We had never before treated with effect with the Sublime Porte. We had not yet successfully negotiated a treaty of navigation and commerce. It was to *make the treaty* that the commissioners were appointed. It was an original nomination and therefore not contemplated in the clause of the constitution which we last quoted. Mr. Adams was censured, and particularly by Mr. Van Buren, for even *thinking* of sending Ministers to the Panama Congress. What can Mr. Van Buren think of himself for advising the President to send an ambassador to Constantinople to make a treaty with the Sublime Porte without "the advice and consent of the Senate" which has been actually done. Here is a positive violation of the Constitution' the other only contemplated and never carried into effect.

Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler, the former more especially, and Governor Iredell from this State were loudly abused and calumniated by the New York Courier and Enquirer for daring to refuse to give their sanction to appointing to office violent partizan Editors of newspapers which they deemed dangerous to the liberty and independence of the Press inasmuch as it had a corrupting influence. Already have they been rudely reproached for the recent manifestation of independence in defending the blow aimed at the constitution. Their sentiments were known to be opposed to this act of the administration and it was their wish to avoid casting any censure upon the Executive as they had acted in concert with it theretofore, but the Secretary of State choose to place them in hostile array by forcing this appropriation bill upon them which might have been avoided. With what view he did this cannot be mistaken. He hoped to place them in the attitude of opponents to the administration thinking thereby to destroy their popularity. But the stratagem is too shallow to deceive the people of Virginia. They cannot be induced by love of men nor money to sanction any measure which would violate the constitution and they will support their representatives when they defend that instrument. We cannot close our remarks upon this subject without extracting from Mr. Tyler's speech for the gratification of our readers the following handsome and merited tribute which is paid to North Carolina and one of her sons now in the President's Cabinet.

"I will read to the Senate some of the remarks which fell from the present Secretary of the Navy. Before I do so, however, let me speak my honest convictions. I do not believe that he has had any agency in advising this mission to constantinople. I do not believe that he could be guilty of an inconsistency so gross and palpable. No man has more confidence in the firmness of his adhesion to the principles of the Constitution than myself. In this attachment to the great doctrines of the democratic party, he is a fit and proper representative of the State of which he is a native—a State which has been distinguished by nothing more strongly than by her uniform devotion to the constitution. That star in our political galaxy has never shed "disastrous twilight," or undergone eclipse."

*Another Nullification State!*—The Governor of New York says in his Message to the Legislature:

"We have great confidence that when the merits of the controversy between this State and New-Jersey shall be examined, they will be found to rest with us. If this should be the result of an investigation before the court, it would quiet this hitherto vexatious dispute, which has so long disturbed our harmony with a sister State. If however, a judgement should pass contrary to our expectations, and Justice should not demand of us to cede the disputed territory, and we should still deny the authority of the tribunal, we should then be in as good a condition to resist the execution of the judgment, as if it had passed against us by default of appearance."

Here is a positive and downright assertion, after an unequivocal acknowledgement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, that should the judgment of that court, to be pronounced in the case of the State of New York against the State of New Jersey, be adverse to the claim of the former State it will "then be in as good a condition ☞ *to resist* ☜ the execution of the judgment, as if it had passed against it by default of appearance." What will our readers think of this—of this from an anti-nullification State? But how low and ungenerous they appear in avowing their right to resist the execution of a judgment of the Supreme Court! They will obey the citation of the Supreme Court, and take their chance for a favorable decision, but if it should pass against them they will then resist the execution of the judgment. In other words, they will take a ticket in the Lottery (for from the language of the Governor we would infer that he held the decisions of that tribunal in no higher estimation than he would a turn of the wheel of Fortune) upon credit, and if they should draw a blank swear that they were cheated and refuse to pay for the ticket—and, if in their power, seize upon the prize as their lawful plunder. Why trouble the Supreme Court with the decision of the question if you do not mean to abide by it? Why trifle with that semi-omnipotent tribunal? Is this the great State of New-York? Why not do, as Georgia did, deny, *ab initio*, the jurisdiction of the Court and save your credit? It is not fair and honorable to submit your disputes to the arbitration of any tribunal if you do not mean to be governed by its decision. By appearing before the Supreme Court the State of New York at once acknowledges the jurisdiction of the tribunal. ven if Georgia is in the wrong she has some credit for independence and magnanimity. The course of New York would be selfish, unjust and degrading. Who will hereafter place any confidence in the sincerity of those States which declaim so vehemently against an act at one time and in a few months be guilty, or threaten to perpetrate the very same act themselves? Thus it has been with one, and thus it will be with another State if New York should not be pleased with the decision of her dispute with New Jersey. The avowal of the contemplated course of New York with regard to this controversy is sufficient of itself to cast upon her the contempt of the Southern States. For ourselves we abhor the sentiments of the Governor of New York.

☞ We do not design, in copying the paragraph below from a paper printed in Rutherford (to the discovery of which chance alone directed us) to notice the writer who penned the article for the nominal Editor of that paper, but with the single view that such of our subscribers as patronise it may behold what disgraceful, insolent and unprovoked terms he applies to us. We should degrade ourselves, not only in our own estimation, but in the good esteem of all sober and moral persons in the community if we suffered our indignation to be excited at this outrage upon decency even tho' the source from whence it sprung were at all respectable. But *nescitur a socia*, and we are bound upon that ground to believe the author disreputable. Can it be possible that such a print is patronized in *North Carolina?*

"A neighboring print (the Western Carolinian) with the following despicable language, which evinces too great a dereliction of the patriotic sentiments of Washington and fosters too much of the spirit of "nullification and disunion" to receive any thing but merited contempt from all parties."

The "despicable" language here attributed to us is the calling Mr. Van Buren an "*intriguer*," and Arnold, Burr and Armstrong "*traitors*." May we never utter language more despicable than this! We repeat that this notice is not intended as a reply to this scurrilous print which has shamelessly thus attacked us, but as a specimen of its *gentility* for such of our subscribers as patronise it.

☞ We have purposely refrained from remarking upon the charge of Mr. Bradley against the Post Master General, that he had made some extra allowance to stage contractors which was illegal and improper and in order to screen himself, had inserted Mr. Bradley's name as the Post Master General, whilst he acted as such between the retirement of Mr. McLean and the succession of Mr. Barry, in the place of his own. This was a heavy and serious charge and we waited to see the result of the enquiry which was made by a committee of the Senate, and we are gratified that it eventuated in the entire exculpation of Mr. Barry.

☞ Under the new arrangement of the Mails the Northern Mail will arrive here on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 o'clock and will leave at 1 o'clock. The Southern Mail will arrive and depart on the same days and at the same hours.

☞ We submit Mr. RENCHER's Circular to our readers without comment. Such as reside in this district will no doubt read it with much interest.

## OBITUARY.

DIED, In Rowan County on Sunday the 27th March, the Rev. *Charles A. G. Storke* in the 67th year of his age. This venerable servant of Christ was born in Brunswick, Germany, near the Town of Helmstadt, where he improved, to the best advantage, the opportunity of acquiring an excellent education. At an early age he selected, for the business of his life, the Ministry of the Gospel, and soon after his ordination was sent in compliance with a petition from the destitute members of the Lutheran Church in Guilford County, to feed them with "the bread of life." Prevented, by a combination of circumstances, from settling in Guilford, and finding in Salisbury and its vicinity a field for the exertion of his pastoral labors, he took charge of the Lutheran Church in that place in the year 1788. Soon after that period he married in Salisbury, and continued to perform his pastoral duties there for about 16 or 17 years: he then moved to a farm, 10 miles south of Salisbury, nearly central between his congregations, where he remained till the close of his life.

As a scholar Mr. Storke was held in high estimation by all who knew how to value his acquirements. He was familiar with the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages, and with the sciences: he had many distinguished German authors, and such was his thirst for useful knowledge that his mind kept pace with the improvements of the age in which he lived. As a preacher of the gospel he possessed the rare talent of rendering a subject intelligible to the most illiterate, and yet interesting to the most accomplished audience, and his labors were blessed in the conversion of many souls. He was a model of meekness and humility, and was jealous without bigotry or fanaticism, cheerful without levity, and grave without moroseness.

To his benevolent heart and enlightened mind many wounded spirits appealed, and never in vain, for the balm of sympathy and council.—He was a kind husband, an affectionate and prudent father, an indulgent and humane master. Tolerant and a well wisher to all denominations of Christians, he was peculiarly attached to the Lutheran Church and a zealous advocate of the sentiments of the great Saxon Reformer whose name Protestants will never cease to cherish with reverence.

For six years previous to his death disease prevented him from performing regularly the duties of his office; his health gradually declined, and for the last nine weeks he could only speak at intervals which were all filled up by expressions of good will to those who were to be left behind him.—His remains were intered at Organ Church long the scene of his earthly labors; and the deep and unrestrained emotions of the assembly of his *spiritual* children at the grave of their departed friend evinced the magnitude of their loss and the extent of his worth.

May his ashes rest in peace till the glorious morning of the resurrection!

"Blessed are the daed that die in the Lord."

*Communicated.*

MARRIED, in this town, on Tuesday the 29th ult. by the Rev. David P. Rosenmiller Mr. *James Mull* to Miss *Mary Ann Fraley*, daughter of George Fraley, Esq.

In this county, on Thursday the 24th ult. by Henry S. Parker, Esq. Mr. *Anthony Cosort* to Miss *Mary Ann Thomason*, daughter of George Thomason, Esq.

## THE MARKETS.

*Salisbury, March* 25.—Cotton (in seed, $1.6 clean, $7 a 7½, flour $4½ to 5, corn 75, beef 2½ to 3, bacon 7, molasses 45 a 50, lard 8, salt 1 15, sugar 10 a 11, coffee 12 to 16, flaxseed 60 to 70 apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax, 16 to 18 oats 40 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 15 to 18, rope 10 to 12 glass box 8–10, 50 feet $3, iron 5, butter 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 1½ cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

*Fayetteville, March* 23.....Cotton 7½ 8½; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy .50 corn 80 cts. flaxseed 1.00, flour, 5 a 5½, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 10 a 11, salt 60 a 70 whiskey 45 a 50 wheat 100.

*Cheraw, March* 24.....Cotton 7½ a 8½, flour 5 a 5½, corn 62½ a 75, brandy peach 50 a 55, do. apple 50.

*Columbia, March* 19.....Cotton 7 a 9 Flour bbl. 7 whiskey 38 to 40, molasses 45 to 50.

*Camden, March* 26... Cotton 7 a 8½, flour 6, out of the wagons, Camden Mills, $7.50 a 8. wheat $1 18, corn 75, a 80 oats 50, salt 75, whiskey 30 a 62½, bacon 9 a 10.


## A Valuable Tract of Land
## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 230 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodating. SAMUEL JETER.

*April 1st*, 1831. 65tf

## *Store to Rent,*
AND
## Lands to Sell.

I WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more recently by myself; situated 3 miles from Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road. Attached to the place, is a comfortable dwelling house, good Barns, Cribs, a good well and well house, &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 48 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acres, about 100 acres of which is in good farming order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and William McJimsey's white house, containing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract of land and situated in as good a neighbourhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Beatie's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Roby, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighbourhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln county, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D. C. Foster in my absence. 6t70

W. S. SIMONTON.

*Catawba Springs, March* 27, 1831.

☞ The Members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Court-House, on Tuesday evening of April Court, at the ringing of the bell. 2t66

## *Last Notice.*

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time.

JAMES B. HAMPTON, *Agent.*

*Salisbury, March 8th*, 1831. 62tf

N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

## *Notice.*

WILL be sold on Tuesday of May Court, the House and Lot of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. adjoining the Jail lot, on a credit of Twelve Months, bond and security will be required. 5t66

JACOB KRIDER *Ex'r.*

*March 14th* 1831.

## WANTED

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet-making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to,

A. BUIS
AND
GEO. FRALEY.

*Salisbury, Jan. 25th*, 1831. 56tf

## *Notice.*

AT January Sessions, 1831 of Montgomery County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the late Doctor James W. Craig. All persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make payment: And those having demands against the Estate are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time required by Law, or the acts of Assembly, for the protection of Executors and Administrators and deceased men's Estate will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

BENJAMIN KENDALL, *Adm'r.*

*Laurenceville, 3d March*, 1831. 5t66

## $40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid $40, or $25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.

*January 1st*, 1831. 52tf

## FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES.

*Salisbury, April* 2 1831. 65tf.

## Removal.

*THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

*TAILORING,*

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 1t

*Salisbury, April* 15th, 1830.

## State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Session,*

JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J. Thomas vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appearing to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next county Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to Shew Cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have Judgment of execution, against the real Estate of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will be entered according to scita.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS.

6t67 c. c. c. c.

## State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

*February term, A. D.* 1831.

ISAIAH COE vs. Henry Soter: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6t69 JNO. WRIGHT *c. c. c.*

By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

## *NEW YORK WHOLESALE*
## FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

## *COPARTNERSHIP.*

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. Cochran, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,
FERGUS COCHRAN.

*New-York, Sept.* 21st, 1830.

## *A. G. & F. COCHRAN*

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Mantellines.
5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarine.
Plain and Fig'd. Poplins, Algerines, Palmeryns of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins,
Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'fs,
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs,
Blk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do.
Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves,
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and ½ Hose,
Embroidered and Open work do.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Cotepaly, &c.
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, *&c. &c.*

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Cape Capes, Pelerines, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Shawls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4. Thibet and Merino Shawls, Casimere and Merino Long Shawls, *&c.*

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

*New-York, Jan.* 1, 1831. 12t66

## POETRY.

### THE SEVENTH PLAGUE OF EGYPT.

This exquisite production is copied from the London Forget Me Not, for the year 1828, and is founded on the ninth chapter of the Book of Exodus.

THE TEMPEST.

'Twas morn—the rising splendor rolled
On marbled towers and roofs of gold;
Hall, court, and gateway below,
Were crowded with a living flow;
Egyptian, Arab, Nubian, there,
The bearers of the bow and spear;
The hoary priest, the Chaldee sage,
The slave, the gemmed and glittering page—
Helm, turban, and tiara, shone
A dazzling ring round Pharaoh's throne.

There came a man—the human tide
Shrunk backward from his sturdy stride;
His cheek with storm and time was tanned,
A shepherd's staff was in his hand;
A shuddering instinctive fear
Told the dark king what step was near,
On through the host the stranger came,
It parted round his form like flame.
He stooped not at the footstool stone,
He kissed not sandal, kissed not throne;
Erect he stood amid the ring,
His only words—"Be just, O King!"
On Pharaoh's cheek the blood flushed high,
A fire was in his sullen eye,
Yet the chief of Israel
Met vow of his thousands fell;
Awhile and motionless as the grave
It chilled the satrap and the slave.
Then "it come," at length the monarch spoke;
Mighty and high the words outbroke,
As Israel weary of his lair,
The forehead pelled, the shoulder bare?
Give back the answer of your hand:
Go reap the wind; go, plough the sand;
The vilest of the living vile,
Go build the never-ending pile,
Till darkest of the nameless dead,
The vulture on their flesh is fed.
"What better asks the howling slave,
Than the base life our bounty gave?"
Shouted in pride the turban'd peers.
Up rushed to Heaven the golden spears.
"King! thou and thine are doomed!—Behold!"
The prophet spoke. The thunder rolled.
Along the pathway of the sun
Sailed vapory mountains, wild and dun.
"Yet there is time," the prophet said;
He raised his staff; the storm was stayed.
"King, be the word of freedom given:
What art thou man to war with Heaven?"
There came no word. The thunder broke!
Like a huge city's final smoke,
Thick, lurid, stifling, mixed with flame,
Through court and hall the vapors came.
Loose as the stubble in the field,
Wide flew the men of spear and shield;
Scattered like foam along the wave,
Flew the proud pageant, prince and slave;
Or, in the chains of terror bound,
Lay, corpse-like, on the smouldering ground.
"Speak, king! the wrath is but begun;
Still dumb? then, Heaven, thy will be done!"
Echoed from earth a hollow roar,
Like Ocean on the midnight shore,
A sheet of lightening o'er them wheeled,
The solid ground beneath them reeled,
In dust sank roof and battlement;
Like webs the giant walls were rent,
Red, broad, before his startled gaze,
The monarch saw his Egypt blaze.
Still swelled the plague; the flame grew pale;
Burst from the clouds the charge of hail
With arrowy keenness, iron weight,
Down poured the ministers of fate;
Till man and cattle, crushed, congealed,
Covered with death the boundless field.
Still swelled the plague; up rose the blast,
The avenger, 'tit to be the last;
On ocean, river, forest, vale,
Thundered at once the mighty gale,
Before the whirlwind flew the tree,
Beneath the whirlwind roared the sea;
A thousand ships were on the wave;
Where are they? ask the foaming grave!
Down go the hope, the pride of years,
Down go the myriad marines;
The richest of Earth's richest zone,
Gone! like a flash of lightning, gone!
And lo! the first fierce triumph o'er,
Swells Ocean on the shrinking shore;
Still onward, onward, dark and wide,
Engulfs the land, the furious tide,
Then bowed thy spirit, stubborn king,
Thou serpent, reft of fang and sting;
Humbled, before the prophet's knee,
He groaned; "Be injured Israel free."
To Heaven the sage upraised the wand;
Back rolled the deluge from the land;
Back to its caverns sunk the gale,
Fled from the noon the vapors pale;
Broad burned again the joyous sun;
The hour of wrath and death was done.

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**HEAD QUARTERS,**
*Salisbury, March 23, 1831.*

THE Officers composing the 1st division of the 63d. Regiment of the Militia of N. C. are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury on Friday the 22nd April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill.

By order of the COLONEL.

4:67 B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

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**State of North Carolina,**

BURKE COUNTY.

*Court of pleas and quarter Sessions,*
JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON *vs.* Daniel Ward. Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Guarnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or replevy to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him.

6:69

Test: JAMES ERWIN *c. c. c.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75.

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## Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

**GOODS**

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

| | |
|---|---|
| *Broadcloths,* | *Groceries,* |
| *Cassimeres,* | *Cutlery,* |
| *Cassinetts,* | *Queensware,* |
| *Hats,* | *Domestics,* |
| *Shoes,* | *Calicoes,* |
| *Saddlery,* | *Silks, Sattins,* |
| *Stationary,* | *Ribbons, &c.* |

*Salisbury, Nov. 2nd,* 1830. 43tf

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## CIRCULAR.

*Office of American & Foreign Agency for Claims,*
NO. 49 WALL-STREET.
NEW-YORK, JANUARY, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE is bereby given to all persons whom it concerns, having Claims, Debts, Inheritances, &c. payable or recoverable abroad, that this Agency been has established, under the special auspices and patronage of distinguished individuals in this country, a regular correspondence with eminent Bankers, &c. in the princpal ports and capitals of Foreign Governments in commercial relations with the United States; through the mediation whereof such valid claims as may be confided thereto, will be expedited for settlement, and promptly and effectively recovered—when furnished by the claimants with the suitable legal proofs and vouchers, together with the requisite Power of Attorney, to be taken and acknowledged before any Judge of a Court of Record, or other competent Civil Magistrate, Municipal authority, or Notary Public; and the whole duly authenticated by the Governor of the State or Territory in which the same may be perfected, and legalized by the appropriate Foreign Consul.

Having also established a similar correspondence throughout the United States and British America, the like claims for recovery, in any part thereof respectively, will be received, and efficiently attended to, in behalf of American, as well as Foreign claimants.

Orders for the investment of funds on Mortgage of Freehold property, or in the purchase of Public Securities of the United States, Canal Loans of the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. punctually and faithfully executed.

Applications addressed to this Agency, in cases requiring the investigation of claims, search of records, or the intervention of legal proceedings, should be accompanied with an adequate remittance to defray the preliminary charges and disbursements attending the same; and all letters must be addressed (post paid) to the undersigned, (Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in the Office of the Agency, 49 Wall-street, New-York. 3m74

AARON H. PALMER, *Actuary.*

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## Fifty Dollars Reward.

## LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthet's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.

*February 12th,* 1831. 59tf

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## Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd, I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6:68

DANIEL HARRIS, *Adm'r.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75.

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## Notice.

THE subscriber having administered on the Estate of George Turner dec'd, at last January session of the Couty Court of Lincoln in this State, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, dues, debts or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN WILLFONG.

*March 17th* 1831. 3t65

P. S. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to come forward and make payment as no indulgence can be given. P. W.

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## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

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*The Thorough Bred Horse*

## AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance.

Æronsut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 64tf

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

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MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in *Lexington, N. C.* is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 63tf

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

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## Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.

GILES FOSTER.

*November 20th,* 1830. 46tf

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## SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given.

*Feb. 17th,* 1831, 59tf.

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## State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

*February Sessions,* 1831.

JOHN MURPHEY *vs* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of please and quarter Sesssions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6:69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

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## State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

*February Sessions,* 1831.

EDW'D CRESS *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5. and Lot No. 10. adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6:69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

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## *Runaway*

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

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**TAILORING BUSINESS.**

## Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workman, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of *Cutting,* can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.

6mt585.

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## *COWAN & HAGUE,*

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application.

*Concord, Feb. 11th,* 1831. 58tf

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## STAGES FROM WARRENTON TO DANVILLE.

THIS Stage will leave Warrenton every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 o'clock P. M. arrive at Oxford same days: Leave Oxford every Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Danville at 9 P. M. same days. Leave Danville every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrive at Milton at 8 A. M and at Oxford same days; leave Oxford at 4 o'clock A. M. every Tuesday and Saturday and arrive at Warrenton in time for passengers to take the stage north to Petersburg.

This route combines more advantages and facilities than most routes in the southern country; and for comfort and convenience it is not surpassed. Persons travelling to Petersburg, Richmond, or any place to the north can enter the stage at Danville either Monday or Thursday at 5 A M arrive at Milton at 8 o'clock and at Warrenton next days in time for the stage going northward and arrive at Petersburg Wednesday and Saturday by 3 o'clock P. M. Thus performing the route of 177 Miles in *three* days. Price of Fare thro' $10.00, and arrive in New York in six days from Danville or Milton. Persons travelling south can leave Petersburg every Monday and Thursday and arrive in Warrenton next days in time to take the stage to Milton or Danville.

This line intersects at Warrenton the Main daily line running North or South. It also meets the Norfolk line *via* Murfreesborough and Halifax N. C. Persons travelling north who do not wish to go thro' Petersburg, can go in this line to Norfolk and there meet the Steam Boats, direct to Washington City, Baltimore &c. This line also meets at Oxford a stage from Raleigh: At Milton it also intersects the stage line from Fredericksburg Va. to Powelton, Georgia: And at Danville meets with a line of stages from Lynchburg Va. and another from Salem, N. C. twice a week which extends *via,* Morganton, Brindletown, Greenville &c. to the south.

The Proprietor pledges himself to keep comfortable Coaches, first rate teams, sober and steady drivers; and by these means hopes to obtain a share of patronage.

Passage from Warrenton to Danville $5,00 All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

JAMES W. JEFFREYS.

*February, 5th,* 1831. 6:65.

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## State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

*February Sessions,* 1831.

DANIEL CLARY *vs.* Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or replevy otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6:69

JNO. GILES *c. c. c.*

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## *EQUITY BLANKS*

FOR SALE HERE.

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## Notice.

THE subscriber, having administered on the Estate of Dr. Stephen L. Ferrand, deceased, request all persons to whom his Estate is indebted to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law, and those who are indebted to his Estate, in any manner, are required to make immediate payment to.

5:65 R. MACNAMARA,

*Administrator with the will annexed.*

*March. 5th* 1831.

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## Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

*Repairing* of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

*Lexington, May 26th,* 1830, 9tf

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## State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

*February term,* 1831.

WM. J. PARKS *vs.* David. C. Martin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second monday of May next then and there to plead or replevy or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte.

6:69 JNO. WRIGHT, *c. c. c.*

By F. K. ARMSTRONG, *d. c.*

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## State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law,*
FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY *vs.* Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three montes successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3mt69 SAM'L. HENDERSON, *c. m. c. c.*

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## State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,*
JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L. STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors *vs.* the heirs at Law of William Parks, scifa to charge real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Egra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to shew cause, if any, why the plantiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to scifa.

Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS,

6:67 *c. c. c. c.*

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## State of North Carolina,

MOTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law,*
SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others *vs.* Williams and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendents are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of montgomery at the Court-House in Laurenceville on the first monday in september next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heared exparte.

Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, *c. m. c.*

PRICE ADV. $1.75. 6t68

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## WAGONERS,

*Driving to Fayetteville,*

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, on a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April,* 1st 1828. 11